

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted.  
BY W. M. MURTAGH & CO.  
GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

The publication office of the National Republican is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Saturday, May 31, 1862.

CLUBS FOR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the following low rates:

1 copy, 4 months	\$1.50
5 copies, 4 months	6.00
10 copies, 4 months	10.00

All over ten copies, at the rate of one dollar per copy for four months.

The names must always be accompanied with the money.  
Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment.  
The papers will be mailed to one name, or the names will be written separately, if desired.

**EVACUATION OF CORINTH.**  
It was discovered yesterday morning that the rebels, during the previous night, had evacuated Corinth. Prisoners say that they have gone to Okaloosa, one hundred and fifty miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

This news was received at the War Department yesterday evening at one o'clock, and created much excitement here.

It is now shown that those correct who insisted that the rebels at Corinth have always been overrated; that they have been moving their stores for some time; and that they only needed to be pushed, to be driven off.

Gen. Halleck was completely deceived by them. As will be seen by the dispatches, he expected to be attacked by them, and was surprised that their attack was not made on Thursday morning.

All their talk about a "decisive battle" was merely intended to hoodwink Gen. Halleck, so as to escape with safety.

This evacuation uncovers Memphis, which must soon be surrendered. We shall then have the whole course of the Mississippi under our control.

**WAS NEWS.**  
On Wednesday, the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, with a portion of Reynolds' battery, advanced towards Charles town and had a successful skirmish with Ashby's cavalry, capturing (it is said) two hundred horses.

Last Tuesday, two steamers, the Stepping Stone and Conr de Lion, went up the Appomattox to Port Walhalla, which is within five miles of Petersburg. Port Walhalla is connected by railroad with both Petersburg and Richmond. The steamers encountered no batteries. At a place called "Seven Mile Reach," they exchanged some shots with bodies of cavalry and infantry.

The Richmond papers claim to have captured four thousand men at Winchester! Pretty well, considering that Gen. Banks' command numbered no more.

**BALTIMORE CITY UNION CONVENTION.**—A meeting of the City Union Convention was held on Wednesday night, in Baltimore; Archibald Stirling, Jr., in the chair. A series of resolutions were adopted, reaffirming their unconditional adhesion to the Union. One of the resolutions approves the policy proposed by the President in his message of the 6th of March, 1862, and sanctioned by Congress, tending pecuniary aid to such States as may choose to adopt a system of gradual emancipation.

They resolved that the State Constitution ought to be changed so as to correct the present unequal representation of the people in the Legislature, and to secure the right of representation in proportion to white population to all parts of the State.

This "white bias" proposition has prevailed in Georgia and some other Southern States, in which it has been vigorously pushed. It will undoubtedly sweep everything before it in Maryland. The slaveholders cannot use their favorite cry of "nigger" against such a proposition as that. It appeals directly to the white, voting masses, and is the best possible point of attack upon slavery. Push on the column.

**THE NAVY.**—On the 12th instant, the U. S. steamer Hatteras captured the rebel steamer G. A. Mouton in Berwick Bay, bound there from Sabine Pass. She was loaded with Confederate Government provisions. Also, on the 1st inst., the rebel schooner Magnolia, while attempting to leave Berwick Bay. She was loaded with cotton and turpentine—252 bales of the former.

On the 6th inst. the same U. S. steamer chased on shore the rebel steamer Fashion, also loaded with cotton and turpentine. She was there fired by her own crew.

The House of Representatives Thursday adopted a resolution, authorizing the purchase from Messrs. Gaies & Son of one hundred sets of the "Annals of Congress" and the "Register of Debates," embracing the proceedings of Congress during the first forty-eight years after the organization of the Government. The set consists of a series of forty-two volumes of the former, and twenty-nine of the latter reports. The whole number of volumes to be purchased amounts to seven thousand one hundred, each, at five dollars per copy, will cost the sum of thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

These works will go into the library of the House.

We learn that John M. Brodhead, Esq. of this city, has been appointed by the President a commissioner under the act for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, in the place of Hon. S. F. Vinton, deceased.

The Committee of Ways and Means will not be able to frame a tariff bill until that for laying internal taxes shall have been disposed of, as the policy is to lay on foreign products the same rates as have been imposed on domestic articles of similar character.

**CAPT. GILLEY KILLED.**—Five companies of the Maine cavalry were with Gen. Banks in his retreat, and suffered severely. Among the killed was Capt. Jonathan Gilley, a son of Mr. Gilley who fell here, in a duel with Mr. Graves.

NEW ORLEANS.

Arrivals at New York have brought accounts of various transactions at New Orleans, heretofore vaguely and inaccurately reported through rebel channels.

It seems, notwithstanding the doubts of some of our over-zealous contemporaries, that Gen. Butler has actually issued an order, that women insulting our officers or soldiers, shall receive the same punishment as "women of the town, playing their vocation." Considering that this punishment is nothing more terrible than confinement in the "calabos," it need not excite any special wonder or indignation.

It is confirmed that the specie of the banks was removed out of the city, prior to its evacuation, and, as is said, to some interior place in Mississippi. It was a large sum, averaging fifteen millions, prior to the outbreak of this war, and if the published returns were reliable, had not diminished since. Gen. Butler has guaranteed his protection, if the bank officers would bring it back into their vaults. To this they have replied, and with probable truth, that it was out of their power to do so. It may be assumed that it was carried away, without any consent on their part which was not coerced by the military power. As we have observed many times, it was not to be expected that the rebels would permit so rich a prize as the specie in the New Orleans banks, to escape their clutches. It is a fund which, applied to the general purposes of the rebellion, may enable them to protect it, or, which, applied to the individual uses of the chiefs, may soothe them in that foreign exile which is the predestined fate of such as are fortunate enough to escape the bullet and the halberd. To whichever of these uses applied, it is, at all events, irretrievably lost to the New Orleans banks, and those institutions have now left, to redeem their own obligations, only the notes of bankrupt merchants and planters, Confederate scrip, and certificates of advances for the rebellion to the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans.

In other words, they are clean gutted, left empty egg shells, or rather, worse than empty, because stuffed with rottenness. And this is the end of the "money power" of the only commercial emporium of the South.

We have now the text of Gen. Butler's proclamation of May 9, which rebel telegrams have described as a "demagogic appeal to the poor." Its "demagogic" consists in its statement of certain disagreeable facts. General Butler says that it is the "wealthy and influential who have gotten up this war; that they have made their sons and nephews officers; while they have forced every poor man's child into their service as soldiers; and that 'Lafayette Square, their home of affluence, was made the depot of stores and munitions of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors.' This description of New Orleans will answer for the whole South. 'Everybody is for us,' said a North Carolina general, a few days ago—'but the rough scouts.' We can tell without mistake, who are hearty rebels and who are coerced rebels, by the description of the number of deserters to the national side. Without exception, they are the poor and the non-slaveholding.

In this proclamation, Gen. Butler announces the intended distribution of one thousand barrels of beef and sugar, captured from the enemy's public stores, among the poor families of the city, then on the imminent brink of starvation. Undoubtedly, humanity calls for such acts in favor of non-combatants, thrown into extraordinary necessity by the emergencies of war. What a bowl, however, there would be if these sufferers, relieved at the cost of the nation, had been blacks, and therefore wholly innocent of having caused their own distress, instead of being white, and therefore in many instances likely to have had some degree of guilty participation in the cause of their distress.

With what rhetoric would the men in Congress, who have counted the cost of a few pitiful rations, served out to colored refugees at Fort Monroe and Port Royal, have displayed the extravagant outlay of a thousand barrels of beef and sugar, if they had been served out to hungry blacks, instead of hungry whites, at New Orleans. As it is, it will not be complained of, any more than the contributions raised at the North for the white fishermen and wreckers of Hatteras. Certain persons cannot see that negroes can possibly need charity, unless they are "lax" and "worthless," while they can readily understand, in respect to whites, that the events of war may so break up the ordinary avocations and resources of life, as to compel the most meritorious to ask for temporary public assistance.

Gen. Butler's proclamation gives the following graphic description of the condition in which he found New Orleans:

"We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property owners, a whiskey drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, to punish the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last."

It is only the "runaway property owners," flying from the consequences of a civil war by their own accepted getting up, whom General Butler proposes to "punish." Let us hope that he will be assisted to do so, by the prompt passage by Congress of an efficient measure of confiscation.

**REV. CHARLES SPRAY AND LADY.** of Boston, will lecture to-morrow (Sunday) night, in Willard's Hall, upon the subject of Prisons, Reform Schools, and other kindred subjects, all of which will be found of unusual interest. Mr. Spray has devoted a long life to this kind of philanthropy, and has been the means of doing much private and public good. He is assisted in his labors by his accomplished wife, who is also distinguished for her efforts in reforming the fallen, and for establishing schools for the education of neglected children. Mr. Daly, with his excellent Capitol choir, will perform some of their best pieces of music.

**OLD HARVARD UNIVERSITY SOUND TO THE CORN.**—A letter from a friend in Boston says, that on the appearance of Gov. Andrew's proclamation, last Monday morning, seventy-five students from Harvard University immediately offered themselves as volunteers. Boston Common was covered with soldiers before noon. A lady in Boston writes her husband here, that "old Massachusetts will give her last dollar and her last man to crush this rebellion, if necessary."

**A WORTHY SENTIMENT.**—Mr. Simmons, in the Senate Thursday, while commending his scheme for raising abundant revenue without casting heavy burdens upon any, said: "I have little love for wealth. I never knew a man to have so much of it as to excite my envy, or so little of it as to forfeit my respect."

LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Halleck Occupies Corinth.

CORINTH BURNED.

The Rebels Retreating Southward.

The following dispatches were received at the War Department yesterday afternoon:

**NEAR CORINTH, May 30.**  
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: General Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's entrenchments yesterday about 10 a. m., and soon drove the rebels from their advanced battery.

Major General Sherman established another battery yesterday afternoon, within one thousand yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daylight this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three quarters of a mile of Corinth, which is in flames.

**H. W. HALLECK, Major General.**  
The enemy has fallen back of the Mobile railroad.

**NEAR CORINTH, May 30.**  
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Our advanced guard are in Corinth. There are conflicting accounts as to the enemy's movements. They are believed to be in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

**H. W. HALLECK, Major General.**

**FROM CORINTH.**

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI.**  
Camp on Corinth Road, May 28.  
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, centre and left to feel the enemy.

The enemy held the ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy's thirty guns fired on the left. Losses on other points not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured. The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow morning at daylight. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

**H. W. HALLECK, Major General.**  
Another dispatch from Corinth of the same date, says:

Although the enemy disputed the passage of Bridge Creek sharply, we held possession of it on the northern side.

In some instances, our advanced lines of skirmishers were within gunshot distance of the enemy's entrenchments. Indeed, so near are we that prominent officers believe that the enemy will attack us at daylight to-morrow.

The affair of to-day is considered a decided success in a military point of view, our army having gained very strong positions right in the teeth of the enemy.

It has been ascertained that the rebel officer killed at the battle of Farmington on the 9th instant, was at first supposed to be Gen. Price, was Col. Ingraham, of Gen. Van Dorn's army.

The prisoners captured to-day report the arrival of Gen. Lovell's army at Corinth last night.

**A Rebel Battery Captured.**—Contrary to the general expectation, the rebels did not open on us this morning, but Gen. Pope opened fire on a rebel battery, which he later returned with twelve pounders.

After an hour's shelling, the rebels pulled down the flag that was waving over their battery, hauled back their guns, and our forces at this hour occupy the position.

**Removal of Ordnance.**

**CAIRO, May 29.**—The steamer Maria Dowling went to Columbus to-day to remove the chains, ordnance, and stores captured from the rebels when that place was evacuated. The value of the property is estimated at \$100,000.

**WHAT THE BRAVE GEN. SHEL is FIGHTING FOR.**—At Chicago, on the 24th of May, in response to the compliment of a serenade, Gen. Sigel said:

"Wherever we carry the Star Spangled Banner, we must carry the principle of liberty—liberty to all men. [Great cheers.] When I see this Union flag waving from the mast of a ship, I can never despair. I am sure, if we should by any possibility be beaten, thousands upon thousands will rush into the strife and give their help where it shall be needed. In this war there must be no compromise. American freedom, German Scandinavianism, must all be as a unit to put down this rebellion—this civil war. This must be the last civil war in this Union. It must be so thoroughly put down that it can never again show its head. Rome had three civil wars, and they destroyed the empire. They must not, they shall not be permitted to destroy this glorious Union. [Loud applause.]

"The State of Missouri is now safe from the rebellion, and this is what gratifies me. It is now open to a new people, to new ideas, to new principles—the principles of true liberty for all mankind. I thank you, gentlemen, for this kind and cordial reception, and as I am weary, I will bid you good night."

**BEAUREGARD'S ACCOUNT.**—Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of Shiloh says that the rebels lost in the two days, in killed outright, 17,728; wounded, 8,012; missing, 959; making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

**GENERAL FREMONT.**—The attempt of certain parties here to make General Fremont responsible for the retreat in the Shenandoah Valley is contemptible. The Government is fully satisfied with the conduct of Fremont. He was attacked on the same day that Fort Royal was given up, at Lewisburg, and he could not be everywhere at once. The attacks made here upon Fremont, in connection with the late disaster, are generally understood to be made by men who desire to divert the attention from other generals.

Gen. Banks is in great favor with the Government to-day. His retreat is regarded as a masterly success, under all the circumstances. Mr. Stanton's order, which was read to the few troops under Gen. Banks, at Williamsport, and which elicited so much applause, was full of praise for their conduct on the retreat.—*Chr. N. Y. Evening Post.*

HEADQUARTERS CORINTH DIVISION.

Camp near New Kent City, H. V., May 11, 1862.

**General Order, No. 31.**

The brigade, general commanding desires to express his thanks to the division for the heroic courage and fortitude displayed by them at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 5th instant.

Gen. Peck, with his brigade, consisting of the Sixty-second New York, Ninety-third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and second Pennsylvania, Fifty-fifth New York, and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, had the good fortune to be in advance; and, arriving on the battle ground at 4 o'clock, he won a victory greatly to be envied.

Gen. Devens, with his brigade, hurried forward. The Second Rhode Island and Seventh Massachusetts were pushed to support General Peck, at a trying period of the fight, and were faithful to their trust. The Tenth Massachusetts was sent to the right to support General Hancock, and did good service. The general commanding deeply regrets the absence, at Williamsburg, of the Thirty-sixth New York.

Gen. Graham's brigade came up too late to share in the glory of the fight, but too late to secure the division general that they were ready for any duty which soldiers could be asked to perform.

Friends! we have gained the confidence of God. Let us, in future battles, as in the past, show that we can face our rebel foes, and whip them too.

By order of Brig. Gen. Couch.  
**FRANCIS A. WALKER, A. A. G.**  
Official: W. H. MORRIS, Capt. A. A. G.

Gen. Couch's division, consisting of Peck's, Devens', and Graham's brigades, four batteries, and Col. Gregg's cavalry, moved from Kent Court-House on the 16th, and have been in the advance since. A portion of these troops are over the river.

On the 21st of May, Gen. Barnard made a reconnaissance of the Chickahominy river, supported by Gen. Peck, with his brigade, one regiment of Gen. Gregg's cavalry, and Miller's and Flood's field batteries.

Special Dispatches to the Philadelphia Press.  
**FORTHS MONROE, May 28.**—All remains quiet throughout this department. Our forces have held communication overland with the forces of Gen. Burnside, but at what points I am not permitted to say.

**RETURN OF COL. HANCOCK.**  
Col. Hancock, of the Third Kentucky regiment, arrived back here this morning, in the flag of truce boat. He was the exchange for Col. Corcoran; but as an exchange was refused by the rebels, Col. Hancock returns so perfectly disgusted with the petty, dishonorable actions of the Confederates, that he refused to accept a parole of honor or go on shore at City Point. He says he will remain in the boat, take the oath of allegiance, and send for his family, and renounce the rebel cause forever.

**THE UNION FLEET NEAR CHARLESTON.**  
Augusta, Ga., May 31.—The Charleston papers of this morning state that four Federal vessels shelled Coles, Goat, and Kiawah Islands yesterday morning. The Confederates retired after burning their quarters, &c. Coles Island is twelve or fifteen miles from Charleston.—*Petersburg Express, May 31.*

**Circuit Court.**  
The court was engaged yesterday morning with the case of Edmund Law Rogers, administrator of the estate of Elias Parks Law, otherwise known as the Third Army Corps of the United States, relative to the recent battle at Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 5th day of May inst.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of the correspondence between him and the War Department upon the subject of imprisonment of soldiers and sailors in the penitentiary in this District, including a copy of the opinions of the Attorney General, by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

By Mr. FRESENDER, A bill to amend an act entitled "an act in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," approved March 6, 1861. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[This bill provides that the destruction of any vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States on the high seas, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, with provision that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of piracy, shall be liable to the same punishment.]

**TAX BILL.**  
The tax bill came up as the special order. Mr. SIMMONS moved to amend the section relating to tobacco, by making the tax on the manufactured article 25 instead of 30 cents per pound, and after January 1, 1863, 35 cents per pound.

Messrs. SIMMONS, FRESENDER, and HARRIS discussed the amendment proposed. Mr. McDUGALL obtained the floor, and made an extended speech in opposition to the plan of taxation proposed by the committee, which he regarded as a burden on his machine and expensive in its collection arrangements, as well as unnecessarily heavy upon industrial pursuits. He then advocated his own system, which is essentially that of the boards of trade of Boston and New York, providing for taxes on sales and the use of stamps, with heavy taxes on whisky, tobacco, and such luxuries or luxurious articles, which generally bear large profits.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. SIMMONS. Lost—yeas 15, nays 21; as follows: Yea—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Hicks, Kent, Kansas, McDougall, Simmons, Sumner, Wentworth, and Washburne—15. Nay—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Pendleton, Porter, Hale, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Sherman, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Wright—21.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 8, nays 28—Messrs. BROWNING, HARRIS, KING, SAULSBURY, SUMNER, TRUMBULL, WADE, and WILCOX voting yea. Several amendments were submitted, discussed, and withdrawn, the principle involved having in several cases been passed upon.

On motion, adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Not in session, having adjourned over until Monday.

**REVENUE.**  
Attempts to evade the unpopular conscription law are reported to be very numerous. Slaves have been taken to prevent escape from the city. We may look for empty streets and dull times for some days to come.—*Memphis Appeal.*

**BURNING COTTON.**  
It is stated that the river bank, between Vicksburg and Napoleon, Ark., has, for the last ten days, been one mass of burning cotton. The cotton, from Napoleon down, has all been burned. It is reported that a few planters, who hauled their cotton back and hid it in the river, had been imprisoned.—*Memphis Appeal, May 14.*

**QUERULOUS WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.**  
There is not the least doubt that the traitors in Kentucky are by concert, preparing to do late the late by predatory warfare. They are well organized, and have been preparing for months to strike a blow; and now they are in motion. We do not conjecture—we know—that thousands of two and three and half a dozen young men, from the Kentucky counties bordering on the Ohio, are nightly riding to appointed places, all proposing to form guerrilla parties.—*Cincinnati Commercial, May 23.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Friday, May 30, 1862.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution of the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 19th inst., for information relative to persons who have been arrested in the Southern District of New York, from May 1, 1852, to May 1, 1862, charged with being:

1. In the slave trade, with the names and number of vessels arrested and bonded, charged with being engaged in that traffic. For, as persons are named, some of whom were convicted, or their bonds forfeited, which ranged from \$250 to \$20,000. In some cases they were "tried and acquitted, one or two escaped," but most cases are marked, "bond not forfeited, complaint dismissed." The number of vessels is forty-six.

By Mr. WILSON, of Mass.: A petition of Maria Diggs, of African descent, owned in the District of Columbia and hired out in Maryland, asking that she be declared free under the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and that she be restored to all that she has lost or become subjected to by reason of the second act.

By Mr. CLARK, of Mass.: From James F. Simmons, praying compensation for the illegal seizure of a vessel and cargo by Commander Worden, of the Stars and Stripes, and the subsequent wreck and loss thereof.

By Mr. KENNEDY, of Mass.: From George L. Suckett, praying compensation for a negro slave taken beyond the limits of the State, about the 3d of April last, by the troops of the United States.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.**  
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back without amendment the bill for the better organization of the Adjutant General's staff department.

Mr. COWAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to prevent and punish fraud, on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts, with the House amendments, and recommended concurrence. Concurred.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with an amendment, the bill to increase the compensation of surveyors of customs at Troy and Albany.

**RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.**  
Mr. WRIGHT submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, requested to communicate to the Senate any order issued on the 7th of November last by Commodore Smith, for the trial, testing, and experimenting of improvements claimed by Martin Bishop, of Indiana, in the construction of vessels of war, by which timber is used instead, and other improvements, have been tested by inspection and target shooting, as required by the order aforesaid.

**RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.**  
On motion of TEN EYCK—Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of donating a portion of the public lands to the same States and Territories, for the benefit of agriculture and antiquarian societies, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Also, on motion of Mr. TEN EYCK—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the official report of Brigadier General Hooker, in relation to the capture of the Corps of the United States, relative to the recent battle at Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 5th day of May inst.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of the correspondence between him and the War Department upon the subject of imprisonment of soldiers and sailors in the penitentiary in this District, including a copy of the opinions of the Attorney General, by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

By Mr. FRESENDER, A bill to amend an act entitled "an act in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," approved March 6, 1861. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[This bill provides that the destruction of any vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States on the high seas, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, with provision that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of piracy, shall be liable to the same punishment.]

**TAX BILL.**  
The tax bill came up as the special order. Mr. SIMMONS moved to amend the section relating to tobacco, by making the tax on the manufactured article 25 instead of 30 cents per pound, and after January 1, 1863, 35 cents per pound.

Messrs. SIMMONS, FRESENDER, and HARRIS discussed the amendment proposed. Mr. McDUGALL obtained the floor, and made an extended speech in opposition to the plan of taxation proposed by the committee, which he regarded as a burden on his machine and expensive in its collection arrangements, as well as unnecessarily heavy upon industrial pursuits. He then advocated his own system, which is essentially that of the boards of trade of Boston and New York, providing for taxes on sales and the use of stamps, with heavy taxes on whisky, tobacco, and such luxuries or luxurious articles, which generally bear large profits.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. SIMMONS. Lost—yeas 15, nays 21; as follows: Yea—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Hicks, Kent, Kansas, McDougall, Simmons, Sumner, Wentworth, and Washburne—15. Nay—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Pendleton, Porter, Hale, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Sherman, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Wright—21.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 8, nays 28—Messrs. BROWNING, HARRIS, KING, SAULSBURY, SUMNER, TRUMBULL, WADE, and WILCOX voting yea. Several amendments were submitted, discussed, and withdrawn, the principle involved having in several cases been passed upon.

On motion, adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Not in session, having adjourned over until Monday.

**REVENUE.**  
Attempts to evade the unpopular conscription law are reported to be very numerous. Slaves have been taken to prevent escape from the city. We may look for empty streets and dull times for some days to come.—*Memphis Appeal.*

**BURNING COTTON.**  
It is stated that the river bank, between Vicksburg and Napoleon, Ark., has, for the last ten days, been one mass of burning cotton. The cotton, from Napoleon down, has all been burned. It is reported that a few planters, who hauled their cotton back and hid it in the river, had been imprisoned.—*Memphis Appeal, May 14.*

**QUERULOUS WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.**  
There is not the least doubt that the traitors in Kentucky are by concert, preparing to do late the late by predatory warfare. They are well organized, and have been preparing for months to strike a blow; and now they are in motion. We do not conjecture—we know—that thousands of two and three and half a dozen young men, from the Kentucky counties bordering on the Ohio, are nightly riding to appointed places, all proposing to form guerrilla parties.—*Cincinnati Commercial, May 23.*

**Physician Appointed.**  
Dr. Charles S. T. has been appointed physician to the poor of the second ward.

MEMBERS OF UNION SOLDIERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore American, of Thursday afternoon, publishes the following, which it is from an issue of the Twenty-seventh Indiana volunteer: Accompanying previous rumors from Winchester, and with the facts which are now undoubtedly proved to have occurred at Front Royal. How long will it be before the people find out what kind of a war this is?

**FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.**  
United States Hospital.

May 28, 1862.  
Edward Chapin, company K, Eighth Ohio, and Charles Williams, company K, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, arrived here to-day from Winchester, Va. Thinking every item is of interest concerning the late regulars of General Banks, I have closely questioned the young men and find they were in the hospital known as the Seminary, which they left on Sunday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock. Chapin says with his own eyes he saw the wounded and sick men shot down like dogs, while attempting to escape. Also, that the Hospital Steward and two lady nurses from Ohio were murdered in cold blood. He spent the morning in carrying in the wounded from the field, aided by others, and while engaged thus two shells were thrown into the house, which probably set it on fire, and when he left the building was in flames, and all who attempted to